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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922.

Republican National Ticket.

- For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. For Vice President, WHITEFLAW HEID, of New York. Congressional. For Congressman Third District, GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN, of Nance County. State. For Governor, LORENZO CROUNSE, of Washington. For Lieutenant Governor, TOM MAJORS, of Nebraska. For Secretary of State, JOHN C. ALLEN, of Red Willow. For Auditor, EUGENE MOORE, of Madison. For Treasurer, J. S. BARTLEY, of Holt. For Attorney General, GEORGE H. HASTINGS, of Saline. For Com' Public Land and Buildings, A. R. HUMPHREY, of Carter. For Sup't of Public Instruction, A. K. GOULDY, of Webster. Senatorial Representative. For State Senator, district comprising Colfax and Platte counties, NIELS OLSON. For Representative, district comprising Nance and Platte counties, I. SIBBERSEN. County. For County Attorney, F. M. COOKINGHAM. For Representative, HENRY T. SPOERRY.

A recent cartoon represents Candidate Cleveland as saying to an old wounded soldier: "I believe in liberal pensions. Won't you vote for me?" The reply comes quick and emphatic: "Not much! I shall never give you the chance to kick me again!"

AVOTE for Harrison electors will help place a man in the presidential chair who has approved himself to the country by his great ability, unshaken integrity of purpose, and fearless and patriotic administration of our affairs with foreign nations. We have had a clean, honest, patriotic administration, and Mr. Harrison deserves re-election.

In 1861, the republican party came into control of both houses of congress, and early in '62 it passed the homestead act, under the provisions of which more than a million of homes have been established. To western people there is no need of enlarging on this policy to show its benefits—and this is but one of the many good things provided by the grand old party.

It is the intention of democratic politicians to vote for alliance electors in Nebraska, and thus help what they may make Nebraska "dominant" during the remaining days of the canvass, and thus place it, if possible, in the states for Weaver. The solid south all the while is remaining in alliance, not being able to produce the ghost of a shadow of a ray of hope to find an end to a wedge in the rock of their deep-seated prejudice against progress. They would conquer by the ballot and by political sleight-of-hand what they failed to get by the bayonet, and the good people of Nebraska who wish to continue to prosper and grow in greatness, should emphasize their disapproval by voting for Harrison and Reed.

If a vote for Weaver would elect Cleveland, it ought not to be given.—[Mrs. Leese. This looks as though it was especially directed to those independent of Nebraska who are not at all favorable to Cleveland. Mrs. Leese's experiences in Georgia was not confined to her own party, but she was friendly to the party, whose candidate Cleveland is. It does not seem possible for Weaver to carry any southern state, and if the democracy can aid the independent and help them carry northern states enough to throw the election of president into the hands of Cleveland, it is elected of course. The word will doubtless be passed along the line to the democracy in Nebraska.—Vote for the independent electors, but stick to your own ticket as to the remainder.]

From some source we are in receipt of a circular letter issued in the interest of the democratic party of the state, and purporting to come from J. Sterling Morton, candidate for governor, dated Arbor Lodge, Nebraska City, Oct. 25th. The first paragraph sets forth that he has resided on his "home" in Nebraska continuously since 1855, and he makes bold to appeal to the recipient of the letter, as a brother in home-building, etc. Succeeding paragraphs refer to the republican party, the main burden of which is: "I ask you to vote for the democratic ticket." Circulars in English and German accompany the letter, with extracts from newspapers, commentary of J. Sterling, in which he is called "the most distinguished man of the west," a "free-trader of the strongest kind," etc. From beginning to end, the letter is a very insinuating one. We think that in some respects it is a pretty good electioneering pamphlet. There are men who would feel flattered by the reception of such a letter, so personal! so complimentary! so tender! but we would suggest that you not be flattered by it until after you have received a personal appeal from Mr. Crouse and Mr. Van Wyck. By the way, you may find all the candidates have had an opportunity to send out pronouncements.

A RUMSPAT AT DENVER.

W. C. T. U. DELEGATES QUARREL OVER PAYING TOLLS.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 31.—So great was the attendance at the W. C. T. U. convention this morning that it was again necessary to hold an overflow meeting at Unity church. At Trinity church where 5,000 were in attendance, the regular program was rendered. At the second meeting interesting addresses were delivered, which were of a nature to impress the large audience with the importance of the temperance work and the great strides already taken by the laborers in that direction. This morning the unpleasant experience of yesterday, when the visiting delegates found themselves unable either to enter the building or to obtain seats when one, in, were avoided by providing a separate entrance for those who had credentials and by keeping a sufficient number of seats reserved for their use.

Miss Frances Willard called the convention to order shortly after 9 o'clock. The devotional exercises were opened by Mrs. Elizabeth Grier Hibben of Illinois. Routine business was quickly cleared away and the program was about to be launched when a question arose as to who should pay the tolls upon a hundred or more telegrams which have been sent "collect" by various delegates unable to attend. Some how or other, no one knows exactly how, the whole convention became involved in a noisy wrangle. Some said that it was a wicked shame for these telegrams to be paid for from the national funds; others said that it was ungrateful to do otherwise in consideration of the kindly spirit expressed by each message. The latter was finally agreeably settled and the morning topic, "The Relation of Organization to the Extension of the Temperance Cause and the Progress Made," was taken up.

Mrs. Sophia F. Grubb opened with an able address. Other subjects discussed were foreign work, young women's work and juvenile work. This afternoon was occupied by a memorial service for John Greenleaf Whittier. The gold cure will be discussed next Monday.

RESCUED WITH DIFFICULTY.

Crew of the Scow Mishicot Brought Ashore Near Nantux by Life-Savers. MANISTE, Mich., Oct. 31.—The vessel at anchor south of here proved to be the scow Mishicot, light from Milwaukee to Okechama. The life-saving crew started from here about 6 o'clock in a terrible storm, but their work was broken down and they were obliged to leave their boat and carry their lives the rest of the way. They reached the place where the vessel is about 10 o'clock last night. She was at anchor quite near the beach and expecting to drag ashore. The crew threw overboard from the vessel a line attached to a float which the life-saving crew were enabled to get by wading their length out in the breakers. After the line was made fast, the captain tried to come ashore hand over hand on the line. The captain of the life-saving crew waded out into the water as far as possible. When the captain of the vessel was about half way in, he lost his hold on the line and dropped into the lake, but the captain of the life-saving crew was near enough to rescue him. This morning the life-savers got the vessel's yawl that came ashore and took off the balance of the crew. If the storm does not continue tonight, the vessel will probably be got off. There is a large amount of fresh grain coming ashore to-day.

MILBANK'S SUCCESSOR.

His Brother Powell Will Become a Baronet. LONDON, Oct. 31.—By the death of Harry Vane Milbank, who was the eldest son of Sir Acclom Milbank, the baronetcy falls to Powell Milbank, Sir Frederick's second son. Powell Milbank does not resemble his dead brother in any way. He has agreed to contest the Parliamentary district of Radnor in the Conservative interest in the next election. He is a member of the bar and has been practicing for many years. He is a single man and has no children. He is a man of high standing and is expected to become a baronet.

ILLINOIS Y. M. C. A.

Closing Sessions of the State Convention at Bloomington. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—Delegates to the Y. M. C. A. State convention this forenoon listened to an address on "Spiritual Forces in the Association and How Best to Use Them," by H. F. Williams, editor of the Young Men's Era of Chicago. Then followed prayer services and brief reports of district meetings. The Rev. Alexander Patterson of Chicago gave a talk on bible study this afternoon, but most of the afternoon is being spent in visiting points of interest about the city. Tonight closes the business sessions, but there will be large meetings in all the churches to-morrow.

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

Three Steam Barges Hard Aground in Cleveland Harbor. CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—The most severe gale that has ever been known on Lake Erie at this season of the year blew all last night, and the result is that half a dozen vessels are now aground in the Cleveland harbor and along the shores near this city. Among the damaged vessels are the large steam barge, Pontiac, Maruba and W. V. Ketcham, which are all hard aground near the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. The Maruba is leaking badly, but her crew have refused to be taken ashore. Thus far no lives are reported to have been lost.

Not Disabled by the Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway company today notified all shippers that they would continue to handle promptly freight of all kinds to and from Milwaukee. Barge Blows Ashore. CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—The barge Samalia of Alpena, which left last night light and in tow, was blown on the beach this morning near the city and will go to pieces. The vessel is valued at about \$5,000. The crew escaped.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A runaway car on the incline plane at the Phillips glass works at Mapleton, Pa., killed three persons. Improved condition of the market may avert the threatened cotton spinners' strike in Lancashire. The terms of the triple alliance treaty contains no stipulation binding Italy in regard to her armaments. St. Petersburg council of the Empire is considering a scheme to limit the number of foreigners allowed in Russia. Chicago and Pittsburg capitalists will begin at once the erection of a mammoth paving brick factory at Galesburg. Sheriff Walsh of Milwaukee is searching for a lot of jewelry said to be hidden in a barn at Wilmette, near Chicago.

Frank Carneau was struck by a locomotive, impaled on a piece of pipe, and brought that way into the depot at Pittsburg. Will Knight, a Grand Rapids, Mich., barber, committed suicide while depressed. Settlement of the final suit, the result of the Grand Trunk disaster, has been made at Detroit. Two thousand American pilgrims will visit Rome to attend the Pope's episcopal jubilee celebration. Wyoming cattle war is not over. Johnson county men all armed and are expecting an attack. The Pope has granted a dispensation for the marriage of Princess Marie and Prince Ferdinand.

OUR TARIFF PICTURES.

The leading mowing machine manufacturers of the United States announced a year or two ago that they did not make discounts for export on their mowing machines for Canadian markets, and yet Canada bought 11,013 mowing machines from this country in one year, and only 50 from Great Britain, although she lays the most liberal tariff on such goods from this country. Protected America makes cheaper and better machines for the farmer than free trade England.

TARIFF PRO AND CON.

Some Pertinent Questions and Answers. Ask Your Democratic Candidates to Dismiss These Arguments If They Can—Secretary Tracy's Great Work—A Few Nuts for the Opposition.

Q.—What class is most benefited by a protective tariff? A.—The workingmen. We cannot have free trade in this country unless we level the conditions of American workingmen down to the conditions of European workingmen. It is said that the manufacturers and capitalists get the benefit of protection. We hear this every day from those who seek to want free trade. If the workingman gets 50 cents a day on the other side of the water and comes here and gets \$3 a day, who gets the dollar and a half? If the pay here is \$3 a day and the tariff is 25 cents a day, the tariff here is \$2.25, because of the protective tariff, who gets the dollar and a half? Not the manufacturer nor the capitalist, but the man who works.

Q.—How has protection benefited labor? A.—Under a revenue tariff but few opportunities were offered to labor. Protection has given steady employment to workingmen and thus it has raised wages. Under free-trade the fields of employment opened to the laborer were both few and contracted. He had practically to choose between the ship and the farm. Free-trade prevented any diversification of industry, and consequently any diversification of employment. Wages were low because there was little demand for labor. It was the saying of Richard Cobden that when two workmen were running after one master, wages were low; but when two masters were running after one workman, wages were high. The tariff has opened up so many fields of industry in which capital has sought most eagerly to engage, that the American workman has been pursued, not by two, but by many masters. The demand for labor has made wages high. Again, the tariff has raised the rate of wages, because it has made agriculture more profitable. The profits in farming, I have already shown, constituted the mainstay of wages. The demand for labor has made wages high. Again, the tariff has raised the rate of wages, because it has made agriculture more profitable. The profits in farming, I have already shown, constituted the mainstay of wages.

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most employment it should at all times strive to elevate the condition of its laborers. Capital can protect itself, but labor is helpless. The first and highest duty of a government is to protect the weak. The elevation is never complete until every man is occupied in the "labor of love"—the labor of his free, intelligent and thoughtful choice—the labor which induces greatest effort without fatigue and produces the largest and most beneficial results. In all this the real enjoyment is the labor. The resulting product, while indispensable and natural, is not of itself the source of delight, except as the climax of effort. The enjoyment is in the doing, in the making, in the work.

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